



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

stillborn; the whole number of deaths from April 14 to 24, inclusive, being 25 or 26.

April 15, in Merida there was 1 yellow-fever death in private quarters. It is said that the case was properly isolated and that the apartment and premises were subsequently fumigated. Almost continuously since my arrival here there have been cases under observation in the lazaretto, Merida, but all have been discharged, after due time, as not being yellow fever. It appears that earnest effort is being made to stamp out the disease and to improve the general sanitary conditions in both these places. There has been long continued dry weather, so that satisfactory drinking water is scarce and the dust very annoying. Recently the temperature has been high and oppressive, due partly to prevalence of land wind. I have seen but few mosquitoes and heard few complaints of them thus far this season.

To-day, April 28, both Progreso and Merida are declared free of known cases of yellow fever.

The following vessels have been inspected: April 15, steamship *Havana*, to New York via Habana; crew, 96; passengers in transit, 96; from Progreso, 54. April 17, steamship *Barnton*, to New York with 23 crew. April 19, steamship *Progreso*, to Texas City with 25 crew and 4 passengers; fumigated. April 22, sailing vessel *Susie B. Dantzler*, to Gulfport with 7 crew; fumigated. April 22, steamship *Esperanza*, to New York via Habana; crew, 96; passengers in transit, 69; from Progreso, 54. April 22, steamship *Daggy*, to New York via Campeche. April 23, steamship *Galveston*, to Texas City; crew, 20; fumigated. April 24, steamship *Asian*, to New Orleans; crew, 52; passengers in transit, 10; fumigated. April 25, steamship *Alm*, to Mobile; crew, 22; fumigated.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—Malarial fever on vessels—Mortality—Stegomyiae increasing.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, May 6, as follows:

Week ended May 6, 1905:

April 30.—Norwegian steamship *Norheim*, bound for New Orleans via Veracruz, with 17 in the crew. Vessel sails in general cargo. Fumigated and passed the Norwegian steamship *Dagfin*, bound for Port Arthur, with 20 in the crew. Vessel sails in ballast.

May 1.—Inspected and passed the British steamship *Dorisbrook*, bound for Baltimore via Veracruz, with 24 in the crew. Vessel sails in cargo of old iron. Inspected and passed the British steamship *Darien*, bound for New Orleans via Veracruz, with 47 in the crew, 3 first-class and 1 third-class passengers. Vessel sails in general cargo.

May 3.—Fumigated and passed the British steamship *Palatinia*, bound for Newport News, with 34 in the crew. Vessel sails in ballast. Inspected and passed the American steamship *Santiago*, bound for New York via Habana, with 55 in the crew, 3 first-class and 2 second-class passengers. Vessel sails in general cargo and cattle for Cuba. Vessel was fumigated by the Cuban medical officer at this port prior to her departure.

May 4.—Fumigated and passed the Norwegian steamship *Frey*, bound for Mobile, with 24 in the crew. Vessel sails in ballast. At the muster of the *Frey's* crew I found 1 sailor with a temperature of 39°

C., absence of a proper history in the case making a positive diagnosis difficult. The sailor was sent to the civil hospital, where I found him the next day, May 5, 1905, with a temperature of 38° C. Again visited the hospital this morning, May 8, 1905. Diagnosis recorded malaria.

May 5.—Fumigated and passed the Norwegian steamship *Malm*, bound for Port Arthur, with 19 in the crew and 2 passengers. Vessel sails in ballast.

May 6.—Inspected and passed the Austro-Hungarian steamship *Dora*, bound for Colon via Veracruz, with 38 in the crew and 17 passengers. Vessel sails in ballast.

While in this port the Austro-Hungarian steamship *Dora* sent 1 sailor to the civil hospital here suffering from an attack of malarial fever. Hospital diagnosis, May 8, 1905.

Mortality—Stegomyiaæ increasing.

Diarrhea, 6; fever, paludic, 2; meningitis, 1; pneumonia, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1; debility, senile, 1; debility, congenital, 2; cerebral tumor, 1; tuberculosis, 4; fever, pernicious, 1; uremia, 1; total, 22. Mortality rate, 57.20. During the month of April there were 79 deaths from all causes, making a mortality rate for the month of 47.40 in the thousand. The sanitary condition is about the same as reported last week. *Stegomyiaæ* are gradually increasing, and a few may now be found almost everywhere in Tampico. The north side of houses, or alleyways with shade and damp breeze passing through, seem to be the favorite places during the day for part of the morning and after 3 or 4 in the afternoon, and very bright, well-lighted places during the fore and warmer part of the night. In conclusion, would add, for the first time in my mosquito experience I have been able to actually find, by skimming with a soft piece of felty paper the water surface of a barrel having wiggler, the ovum of the *stegomyia*. Have had occasion to examine several water containers recently, and find that because of the drought the people are economizing their supply as much as possible, so that the supply on hand now is old and almost without exception filled with larvæ, and mostly of the *stegomyia*.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever at Tierra Blanca.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, May 4, as follows:

Week ended April 29, 1905: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 9; vessel fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes, 1; crew inspected and passed, 380; passengers inspected and passed, 234.

During the week there were reported for Veracruz 43 deaths from all causes (death rate, 67.6), of which 9 were due to tuberculosis, 2 to malarial fever, 5 to tetanus, and 3 to meningitis.

No case of quarantinable disease was reported.

Within the last two weeks there were reported at Tierra Blanca, a small town .57 miles south of Veracruz on the Veracruz and Pacific Railroad, 6 cases of yellow fever and 3 deaths, 1 case being under treatment at present.

The weather is becoming hotter and drier.